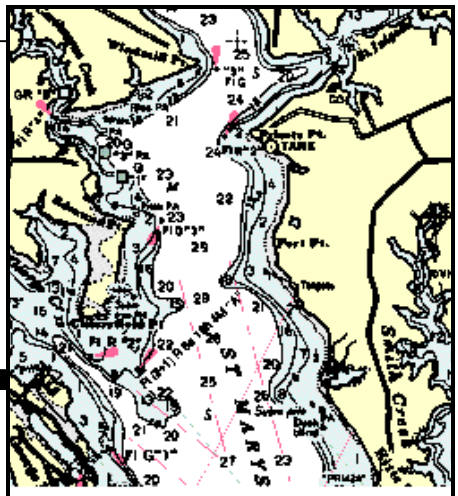
National Ocean Service

Total Request: $346,227,000
ORF: $328,543,000
PAC: $15,000,000
Other:$2,684,000

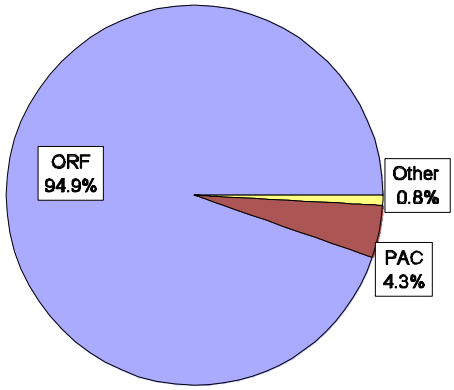


Portion of a modern Nautical Chart of St. Mary's River, Maryland

The National Ocean Service (NOS) is the primary Federal agency working for the coast through the observation, measurement, assessment, and management of the Nation's coastal and ocean areas, as well as conducting response and restoration activities to protect vital coastal resources. As a national leader for coastal stewardship, NOS promotes a wide range of research activities to build the strong science foundation required to advance the sustainable use of our coastal systems. NOS contributes significantly to achieving three of NOAA's seven Strategic Plan Goals; Sustain Healthy Coasts, Promote Safe Navigation, and Build Sustainable Fisheries. NOS provides improvements in the quality, quantity, geographic distribution, and timeliness of ocean and coastal observations. Mapping, charting, geodetic, and oceanographic activities produce marine and coastal data to increase the efficiency and safety of marine commerce and support engineering and scientific efforts. NOS protects and restores coastal resources injured by releases of oil and other hazardous materials. NOS also develops and manages marine sanctuaries and, in partnership with the coastal states, helps manage the Nation's valuable coastal zones and nationally significant estuarine reserves. Understanding of the coastal environment is enhanced through coastal ocean

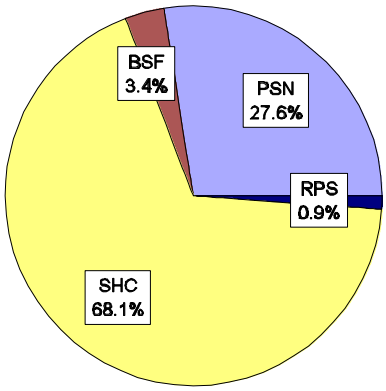
Activity Based

(Appropriations Structure)



Goal Based

(Strategic Plan Structure)



activities which support science and resource management programs.

NOS continues to make organizational changes to strengthen coastal stewardship, enhance research support for NOAA coastal management, and build better linkages among NOAA's coastal programs. A cornerstone of this effort is building a strong science foundation and improving the links between NOAA's coastal science efforts and coastal management responsibilities. The proposed transfer of the Great Lakes Environmental Research Laboratory (GLERL) from the Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) into NOS is a key step that will help provide NOS with the regional presence necessary to conduct important coastal research and form strong partnerships with governmental and non-governmental stewards.

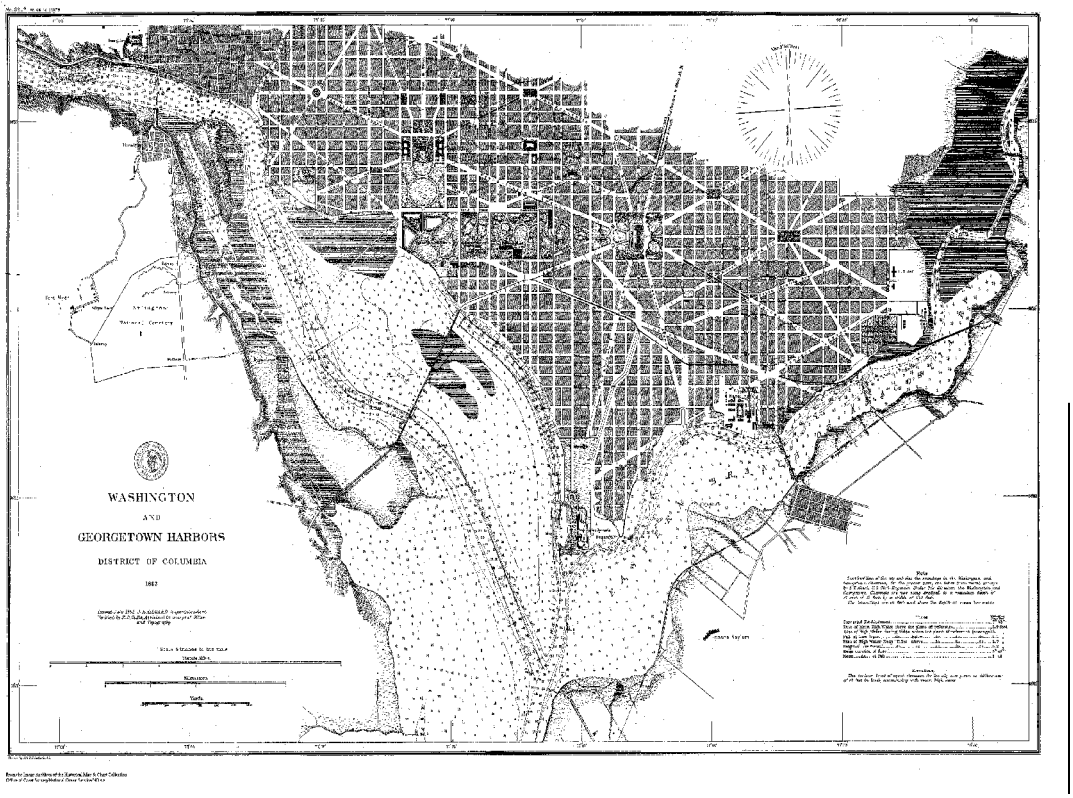
NOS seeks to support its suite of coastal science and management programs with targeted increases, much of which will be expended in the form of private sector contracts or grants to states, communities, and academic institutions. The increases will strengthen and enhance the critical capabilities of selected programs that promote safe and efficient navigation through accurate nautical charts and quality controlled real-time oceanographic data. The increases will also provide comprehensive research, monitoring and assessment, planning, response, and scientific and technical support to states and communities addressing nonpoint pollution and growing outbreaks of harmful algal blooms (e.g., pfiesteria) and other symptoms of degraded coastal ecosystems. Particular emphasis has been placed on addressing the continued degradation of the Nation's coral reef ecosystems, on strengthening our ability to effectively manage our marine protected resources, on working with state and local managers to improve their capacity for making effective dredging decisions that are beneficial to the environment and economy, and on increasing Federal and state support of local, community-based, environmentally protective solutions to the impacts and pressures on coastal resources resulting from increased development and urban sprawl. These activities are an integral part of the Administration's Lands Legacy Initiative to increase protection of the Nation's ocean and coastal areas and help promote "smart growth" strategies along America's coasts.

A separate organizational change is completion of the two-step transfer of NOS's Office of Aeronautical Charting and Cartography (AC&C) to the Department of Transportation (DOT). A two-step process was proposed in order to provide DOT with adequate time to ensure the orderly transition of the program. Appropriations were transferred to DOT in FY 1998 as a first step, with NOAA retaining responsibility for operating the program on a fully reimbursable basis. Step two is the transfer of AC&C operating program responsibility in FY 2000 to DOT.

For FY 2000, NOAA requests a total of $346.2 million for the National Ocean Service. This is a net increase of $68.0 million over the FY 2000 base in ORF, consisting of program increases of $84.1 million and program decreases of $16.1 million in ORF. Within the PAC Account, NOAA requests a net $4.7 million increase for the National

Estuarine Research Reserves (NERRS) and a $3.0 million increase for the National Marine Sanctuary (NMS) Program.

The FY 2000 proposed appropriation establishes authority to collect fees to begin to offset costs associated with providing navigation services. A proposal for the fees is being developed in conjunction with the U.S. Coast Guard. The $14.0 million in estimated fees collected will be used to offset the overall NOAA Budget Authority and Appropriation in FY 2000.



Historical navigation chart for Washington and Georgetown Harbors, 1882, from the NOS Archives.

Detailed Program Increases

Navigation Services - This subactivity funds a suite of navigation products and services that help ensure the safety of marine transportation, while improving the economic efficiency and competitiveness of U.S. commerce. This suite includes traditional products and services, such as paper charts and tide predictions, as well as powerful new electronic nautical charts and real-time oceanographic systems. This subactivity also supports the National Spatial Reference System (NSRS), a highly accurate and accessible geographic positioning framework which underpins a wide array of defense, transportation, public works, earth science, mapping and charting, and other activities critical to the Nation's

economic infrastructure. NOS requests $83.0 million, a net increase of $2.5 million, in this subactivity for FY 2000.

NOAA requests an increase of $1.0 million to maintain and enhance the modernization of its Nautical Charting Database production processes. NOAA is transitioning from traditional production techniques to fully digital processes primarily through private sector contracts and off-the-shelf technology. Maintaining successful modernization efforts and achievements are essential to ensure that accurate and timely navigation products and services are delivered from the accelerated effort to reduce the critical survey backlog. One of the most significant advances to date in the modernization effort is the dramatic reduction in the time between chart data acquisition and chart edition publication from 20 months down to only four months. NOAA also requests an increase of $0.9 million to accelerate reduction of the critical nautical survey backlog through expanded use of private sector contracts for critical survey areas primarily in Alaska, the Gulf, and along the west coast.

Included in the above amounts is an increase of $0.5 million is proposed to accelerate modernization of the vertical component of the National Spatial Reference System (NSRS) under the Geodesy Program by completing connection of the Federal Base Network (FBN) stations, and continued improvements to the geoid model. The horizontal component of the FBN was recently completed, and improved access to a fully modernized NSRS will provide the many user communities with significant safety and economic benefits through both traditional and innovative applications, particularly those utilizing the Global Positioning System.

NOAA requests an increase of $2.8 million for real-time oceanographic data under the Tide and Current Data line item to fully develop and implement the comprehensive capabilities and modernization efforts necessary to support the design, establishment and quality assurance of additional Physical Oceanographic Real-Time Systems (PORTS) through local partnerships. PORTS provides real-time oceanographic data critical to safe and efficient navigation, hazardous material spill response efforts, coastal flood warnings, and other applications. New PORTS will be established through cost sharing partnerships that require installation and on-going local operation and maintenance costs be paid for by local partners and other sources. The funds will enable NOAA to modernize the foundation of National Water Level Observation Network stations to ensure real-time capabilities; rigorously quality control PORTS data; and develop, test and integrate quality assurance processes for new technology sensors, information systems and communications. This request supports the President's "Ports for the 21st Century" Year of the Ocean Initiative.

Ocean Resources Conservation and Assessment - This subactivity supports monitoring, assessment, responses to oil and hazardous materials spills, and directed research programs to provide comprehensive scientific information for decisions about the

protection and sustainable use of coastal and ocean resources. These activities also help minimize damages to natural resources in the Nation's coastal areas, estuaries, and oceans, including the Great Lakes. These programs allow NOAA to monitor the status and trends of environmental quality in U.S. coastal areas, assess the biological consequences of pollutants in coastal ecosystems, synthesize environmental data to identify and evaluate strategies for managing coastal and ocean resources, conduct natural resource damage assessments to support recovery of funds for restoration, and coordinate response activities and planning efforts to minimize the environmental effects of hazardous materials spills and hazardous waste sites in coastal areas. NOS requests a net increase of $15.2 million from the FY 2000 base of $84.5 million for this subactivity for FY 2000.

NOAA requests funding for the GLERL in FY 2000 of $6.1 million.

NOAA proposes an increase of $0.5 million for the cooperative Marine Environmental Health Research Laboratory in Charleston under the Oceanic and Coastal Research line item to meet increased operational costs. This will enable the laboratory to work with the state of South Carolina, local universities, and the National Institute of Standards and Technology to improve understanding of coastal environmental health issues, marine toxicology and coastal fisheries habitat issues.

The Ocean Assessment program includes a net increase of $4.5 million which is made up of 7 increases and 5 decreases.

As part of the President's pledge at the National Oceans Conference in 1998, NOAA proposes to expand activities by $3.0 million to protect the Nation's fragile coral reef ecosystems and to explore the ocean, our last frontier. Within that amount, NOAA requests an increase of $2.0 million to strengthen the protection of U.S. coral reefs by expanding research on the major causes and consequences of coral reef damage, develop new techniques to reduce impacts, protect vulnerable reef species, and work with state, territorial, commonwealth and other partners to improve sustainable management of the Nation's valuable coral reef ecosystems. An increase of $1.0 million is requested to enable NOAA to more fully explore our Nation's last frontier, the ocean, as a way to discover new opportunities in the ocean. NOAA will explore undersea life in America's marine sanctuaries and conduct an economic evaluation to better understand the ocean and the contribution that its valuable resources provide to the Nation's economy and environment. These findings will be used to improve ways to effectively manage all ocean resources. NOAA will work with other federal agencies as well as local governments, academia, and private groups.

As part of the Lands Legacy Initiative, NOAA proposes an increase of $10 million and 15 FTEs to expedite dredging projects by working with state and local managers to improve their capacity for making effective dredging decisions that are beneficial to the environment and the economy. This funding will expedite dredging projects by providing

decision-makers with tools for: accurately assessing the magnitude of sediment contamination; evaluating the threat of contamination; and making informed and innovative decisions about disposal actions. NOAA, through close coordination with other federal agencies, will also work toward beneficially reusing dredged materials to aid in restoring important coastal habitat. The establishment of NOAA regional dredging coordinators would enhance technical assistance to state and local managers for determining potential restoration projects, recommending ways to address contaminated sediments, and understanding biological effects of actions.

An increase of $1.3 million is requested for NOAA to assist states, universities, and communities to rapidly expand their development of detection and assay technologies that will be used for pfiesteria and other types of harmful algal bloom (HAB) outbreaks. Laboratory testing of many of these techniques are nearing completion through other programs such as the longer term Ecology and Oceanography of Harmful Algal Blooms (ECOHAB) program. Rapid incorporation of these laboratory assays and techniques into routine state monitoring and event response programs is critical to promoting the timely publication of health advisories needed to ensure effective protection of local citizens using rivers and coastal areas and harvesting seafood. This increase supports the Administration's Clean Water Initiative. An increase of $0.5 million is also requested for NOAA to expand its role in national pfiesteria research and monitoring. This will allow NOAA to continue critical monitoring, rapid response, and assessment of pfiesteria outbreaks.

An increase of $1.0 million is requested to fund additional contributions to the Administration's South Florida Interagency Ecosystem Restoration Initiative. The funds will allow NOS to fully implement an integrated ecosystem monitoring program in South Florida, particularly in the coastal areas encompassing Florida Bay and the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary. These additional monitoring and research activities are critical to determine the downstream impacts of Everglades ecosystem restoration efforts on sensitive coastal resources such as the Florida Bay ecosystems and the Florida Keys coral reefs. NOAA’s contributions to the South Florida Restoration Initiative also involve NMFS and Coastal Ocean Science activities.

An increase of $1.0 million is requested to support activities proposed under the Natural Disaster Reduction Initiative to expand work with coastal states to develop coastal risk atlases and provide new remote sensing data in a more timely and effective manner. This will allow coastal communities to better prepare for and recover from natural disasters, and assess the impacts of natural hazards on coastal habitats. Hazards risk tables will be developed for various habitat types important to fisheries management. These activities will be conducted in close cooperation with NMFS and NESDIS.

NOAA requests an increase of $10 million and 11 FTEs for coral reef restoration under the Response and Restoration program to strengthen the Nation's coral reef restoration

capabilities to enhance our coastal resources through the Lands Legacy Initiative. The funding will enable NOAA to undertake a number of coral reef restoration projects in Florida, Puerto Rico and other states and territories to prevent the continuing loss and degradation from relatively minor but cumulatively destructive incidents. A coral nursery will be established to help restore injured sites, emergency restoration activities will be undertaken to reduce the magnitude of damage, monitoring will be conducted to determine optimal reef restoration techniques, and techniques will be transferred to other interested partners. These activities will build on the increased coral reef research requested under the Ocean Assessment Program as part of the President's pledge at the National Oceans Conference in 1998 to protect our fragile coral reef ecosystems.

Within Coastal Ocean Science, NOAA requests a net increase of $1.0 million to support the Administration's Clean Water Initiative and the Harmful Algal Bloom and Hypoxia Research and Control Act (HABARCA) of 1998. Within this amount, an increase of $0.4 million is proposed to support research on hypoxia in the northern Gulf of Mexico. A persistent "dead zone" in the northern Gulf of Mexico develops seasonally and significantly threatens nationally important fisheries. The increase will support critical process research and diagnostic modeling to quantify the causes and effects of this condition and to develop efficient and cost effective land-based management strategies to control nutrient runoff and other sources of this problem in the Mississippi River drainage area. Also within the $1.0 million increase, NOAA requests $0.6 million to expand the ECOHAB program on research to understand and predict the occurrence and impacts of HABs in coastal waters. The need for additional efforts on HABs in new regions has been called for in the HABARCA of 1998. These efforts, based on the competitive, peer review process bring together academic, state, and federal researchers to tackle these inherently multi-disciplinary environmental problems.

Ocean and Coastal Management - This subactivity supports the coastal states and territories in implementing Federal partnership programs that promote rational use of the Nation's coastal zone, and designating and managing unique and nationally significant marine and estuarine areas. NOS requests a net increase of $47.4 million in this subactivity for FY 2000.

NOAA requests an increase of $1.0 million and 8 FTEs to support national programs under the Coastal Zone Management Administration line item due to the planned expansion of the National Estuarine Research Reserve System (NERRS) to 27 sites, the continued additions to the state Coastal Zone Management programs (34 of 35 eligible states and territories will be participating by FY 2000), and the Administration's Clean Water Action Plan to address coastal non-point pollution. The increase will support augmented technical assistance to program participants, particularly for coastal community revitalization efforts; better synthesis and dissemination of NERRS research and monitoring information; support land acquisition and construction activities at Reserves; and a greater emphasis on resource conservation issues. Adequate technical and

administrative support to manage and protect vital coastal habitat through the national estuarine and coastal management programs is essential to NOAA's ability to act as a coastal steward.

NOAA is requesting an increase of $2.0 million for the Coastal Nonpoint Pollution Control Program (CNPCP). Twenty-nine coastal states have received approval of their CNPCPs with some conditions. Four additional states (Georgia, Texas, Ohio, and Minnesota) are beginning development of their CNPCP. These funds will assist Coastal Zone Management states in completing development of state programs, including specific actions necessary to address approval conditions and in carrying out CNPCP development in the four other states. This increase supports the Administration's Clean Water and Lands Legacy Initiatives.

NOAA requests an increase of $2.0 million to be provided to states through Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA) Enhancement Grants to improve and implement the approved CNPCP control elements of state management programs to address polluted runoff. This increase supports the Administration's Clean Water and Lands Legacy Initiatives and is critical to solving problems associated with polluted runoff in coastal areas.

In FY 1999, NOAA will be working with Congress on the CZMA reauthorization. During this process, NOAA may seek authority to combine funding for Coastal Nonpoint Pollution grants into the comprehensive CZM grants to develop a complete program in support of the Administration's Clean Water Action Plan.

NOAA proposes an increase of $28.0 million and 2 FTEs to provide Federal and state support, through Section 310 of the CZM Act, of community-based, environmentally protective solutions to the impacts and pressures on coastal resources resulting from increased development and urban sprawl. Through this key part of the Lands Legacy Initiative, NOAA and its coastal state partners will work with communities to create and implement strategies tailored to meet their unique needs. These efforts will enhance the capacity of coastal communities to address resource protection and community revitalization. Funding proposed under section 310 would be available as grants and technical assistance to local governments through NOAA and state coastal management programs. Examples of eligible activities include local efforts to address the environmental impacts of development, improve the urban coastal environment, promote "smart growth" approaches, and revitalize and reuse urban waterfronts, including such considerations as public access to the coast, brownfields reuse, and improved port, harbor, and marina management within the community. The intent is to revitalize previously developed areas, to discourage development in undeveloped and environmentally sensitive areas, to restore or enhance coastal resources impacted by coastal development, and to emphasize water dependent uses. The result will be significant improvements to the health and vitality of coastal communities nationally, decreased pressure on adjacent natural

areas, improved environmental quality within coastal communities, and an improved coastal economy.

Aerial photograph of Biscayne Bay in Florida showing a red tide.
http://mapindex.nos.noaa.gov/

NOAA requests an increase of $2.7 million for the NERRS to also support the Lands Legacy Initiative by providing funds for operational needs required by the doubling of the system's protected areas from the nearly 500,000 acres in the current system of 22 reserves to approximately 1 million acres by FY 2000 with the anticipated addition of five new reserves (Kachemak Bay, AK, Guana-Tolomato-Matanzas, Fl, Grand Bay, MS, St. Lawrence River, NY, and San Francisco Bay, CA). The funds will assist NOAA's State partners in maintaining a full-time core field Reserves staff to manage each site, as well as to conduct mandated education, monitoring, research and training activities. The increase will also enable Reserve staff to plan and complete critical land acquisition and construction projects, funding for which is requested in the Procurement, Acquisition and Construction account. Reserves increasingly promote improved water quality through site watershed management, conduct site habitat restoration, and are used as hubs for conducting long-term scientific studies of estuaries to help reach sustainable coastal management solutions at the local, regional, and national levels, as well as increasing

public awareness of stewardship for the estuarine environment. In addition, a request of $12.0 million in the PAC account will fund operational needs for the NERRS and provide additional protection of key estuarine habitats through land acquisition and construction of facilities for existing and new reserves. The System will expand from its current 22 reserves to an anticipated total of 27 reserves by the end of FY 2000. Over 540,000 acres of estuarine habitat are currently protected by the NERRS, which will increase to over 1,000,000 acres with the addition of five new reserves and ongoing acquisition efforts. However, a majority of reserves have identified additional, near-by critical habitat in need of protection and to serve as places for conducting long-term science, education, and demonstration programs.

NOAA is requesting an increase of $3.0 million and 15 FTEs for the National Marine Sanctuary (NMS) Program to improve the management of existing marine sanctuaries, and to enhance the Nation's marine resource protection through a growing network of sanctuaries in support of the Lands Legacy Initiative. NOAA will significantly strengthen its management of the existing system of 12 sanctuaries (with a 13th, Thunder Bay MI anticipated by FY 2000), by fully funding base operations and implementing a series of key activities to support sound management decisions such as: socioeconomic studies to improve sanctuary management plans; inventories of existing resources through site characterization studies; comprehensive Geographic Information System (GIS) capability; a system-wide monitoring program to assess management effectiveness and identify emerging problems; and activities to protect important species. The increase would also enable NOAA to initiate expansion of the system by undertaking a comprehensive effort to update the site selection criteria and to identify additional, potential candidate sites, with one new site to be identified in FY 2000. The result will be a sanctuary system that provides adequate resource protection for some of the Nation's most unique ecosystems such as coral reefs, important cultural resources such as historic shipwrecks, and America's most significant habitats for Humpback, Right, and Blue whales, and other important marine mammal colonies in the Pacific. In addition, an increase of $3.0 million in the PAC account will fund development of a comprehensive facilities plan for the NMS Program that prioritizes needs and opportunities at individual sites and to construct sanctuary visitor centers and collaborative education projects. Crucial to appreciating Sanctuary resources and their importance is the direct link between the resources and the people. Projects in FY 2000 would result in will be the development of public visitor centers that support an expanded marine education and outreach effort for the Nation's most significant marine protected areas.

NOS Data Acquisition - This subactivity supports the collection of hydrographic and coastal assessment data through days-at-sea for programs of significant national interest.

NOAA requests an increase of $3.0 million to fund approximately 245 days-at-sea of University-National Oceanographic Laboratory System (UNOLS) ship time needed to support ongoing and new Global Ocean Ecosystem Dynamics (GLOBEC) and ECOHAB

Program projects. GLOBEC projects seek to improve knowledge through large, multi-disciplinary, multi-year oceanographic research studies in the NW Atlantic and NE Pacific looking at how changing ocean conditions affect changes in fish populations. Through ECOHAB, NOAA seeks to better understand and predict the impacts of multiple stressors, such as hypoxia and HABs (including pfiesteria) on coastal estuarine habitats.

Coastal Zone Management Fund (CZMF) - Total Request: [$4,000,000] [Offset to ORF]

The Coastal Zone Management Fund was established by the Coastal Zone Reauthorization Amendments of 1990 (CZARA). The fund consists of loan repayments from the former Coastal Energy Impact Program. The proceeds are to be used to offset the ORF account for the costs implementing the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, as amended.

Damage Assessment and Restoration Revolving Fund (DARRF) - Total Request: ($1,500,000)

The Damage Assessment and Restoration Revolving Fund was established under Section 1012(a) of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, to facilitate oil and hazardous material release response, damage assessment, and natural resource restoration activities of NOAA. The DARRF provides for the deposit of sums transferred by any party or governmental entity and, to retain for future use, funds that are recovered through settlement or awarded by court or recovered by NOAA through negotiated settlement or reimbursement. In FY 1999, receipts from settlements are expected to be $1.5 million.

Adjustments-to-base, program reductions and terminations are shown in Section 4: Supplementary Information.

NOS

NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
($ IN THOUSANDS)

	FY 1999 ENACTED		*FY 2000 BASE*		*FY 2000 PRES. REQUEST*		*INC./DEC. (REQUEST - BASE)*	
	FTE	*AMT.*	*FTE*	*AMT.*	*FTE*	*AMT.*	*FTE*	*AMT.*
Operations, Research and Facilities								
Navigation Services								
Mapping and Charting	238	34,260	238	34,495	238	33,335		(1,160)
Address Survey Backlog/Contracts		14,000		14,000		14,900		900
Geodesy	197	19,659	197	19,849	197	19,849		0
Tide and Current Data	141	12,000	141	12,133	141	14,883		2,750
Total, Navigation Services	576	79,919	576	80,477	576	82,967	0	2,490
Ocean Resources Conservation and Assessment								
Estuarine and Coastal Assessment								
Oceanic and Coastal Research	61	7,410	61	7,470	61	7,970		500
GLERL			60	6,885	60	6,085		(800)
Ocean Assessment Program (OAP)	175	42,611	175	41,781	190	46,281	15	4,500
Transfer from Damage Assessment Fund		5,597		0		0		0
Response and Restoration	108	8,774	108	9,884	119	19,884	11	10,000
Subtotal	344	64,392	404	66,020	430	80,220	26	14,200
Coastal Ocean Science								
Coastal Ocean Program	21	18,400	21	18,430	21	19,430	0	1,000
Subtotal	21	18,400	21	18,430	21	19,430	0	1,000
Total, Ocean Resources Conserv. & Assess.	365	82,792	425	84,450	451	99,650	26	15,200
Ocean and Coastal Management								
Coastal Management								
CZM Administration	49	4,500	49	4,500	57	5,500	8	1,000
CZM grants		53,700	0	53,700		55,700	0	2,000
CZM Section 310 Grants		0	0	0	2	28,000	2	28,000
National Estuarine Research Reserve		4,300	0	4,300		7,000	0	2,700
Nonpoint Pollution Control - CWI		4,000	0	4,000		6,000	0	2,000
Funded in Coastal Zone Management Fund	(49)	(4,000)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	0	62,500	49	66,500	59	102,200	10	35,700
Ocean Management								
Marine Sanctuary Program	97	14,350	97	14,350	112	26,000	15	11,650
Subtotal	97	14,350	97	14,350	112	26,000	15	11,650
Total, Ocean and Coastal Management.	97	76,850	146	80,850	171	128,200	25	47,350
Acquisition of Data	231	14,546	231	14,726	231	17,726	0	3,000
SUBTOTAL NOS - ORF	**1,269**	**254,107**	**1,378**	**260,503**	**1,429**	**328,543**	**51**	**68,040**
Procurement, Acquisition and Construction								
Construction								
National Estuarine Research Reserve Const.		7,300		7,300		12,000		4,700
Marine Sanctuaries				0		3,000		3,000
Outer Banks Community Foundation		750		750				(750)
SUBTOTAL NOS - PAC	0	8,050	0	8,050	0	15,000	0	6,950
Damage Assessment & Restoration Revolving Fund				2,684		2,684		0
Coastal Zone Management Fund	49	4,000		0		0		0
SUBTOTAL - OTHER ACCOUNTS	49	4,000	0	2,684	0	2,684	0	0
TOTAL NOS - ALL ACCOUNTS	1,318	266,157	1,378	271,237	1,429	346,227	51	74,990